BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1852.....NO. 6.

Terms of Advertising.

One square, 1 insertion.....$0 75
Do. do. 2 insertions.....1 00
Do. do. 3 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 months, without change.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....8 00
Db. do. 6 do. renewed weekly.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the yearly list charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. J. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,
ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILLTURS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Harraware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 2 '85, 1852 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's,) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates. He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnon's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Cotton, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
July 14 M. McINNIS.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price.
SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

PICKLES! PICKLES!!—Fresh Pickled Cucumbers, just received, and for sale by the hundred or dozen, at
52 L. N. BARLOW'S, Granite Row, Front St.
Commercial copy.

General Notices.

MILLINERY.
MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her Town and Country friends and patrons, that she has returned from the North, with a fine and well selected stock, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Caps, Cuffs, Collars, Artificials, Feathers, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable style.
She is thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same, asking all to call before purchasing elsewhere, as no pains will be spared to please.
P. S. Bonnets Cleaned and Trimmed as usual.
Oct. 8, 1852 5-1m

HAVANA LOTTERY.—CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
THE next Drawing will take place on 20th October. Persons wishing Tickets will please send their orders before the 17th October, and they will be attended to by
THEO. GUESNARD, Jr., No, 56 Royal-st.,
Oct. 8, 1852. Mobile.
N. B.—Prizes cash on presentation at 5 to 10 per cent. discount according to the exchange on Havana, by
T. G. Jr.

EDWARD N. ADKINS. JOHN DYRE
TAILORING.
ADKINS & DYRE, respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining country, that they intend carrying on the TAILORING business in all its various branches, at the store in the London building, on Front, below Market street, lately occupied by Mr. Lewis H. Webb. They hope by a diligent and faithful attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage, which they respectfully solicit. All orders in their line will be promptly attended to. [Sept. 30, 1852.—22-6t—4-4t

EXPEDITION OF EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.
APPLICATION having been made by upwards of one hundred free persons of color for a passage to Liberia, in a vessel to sail from *Wilmington, N. C.*, we are making arrangements to despatch a vessel from that place about the 1st of November next.
Those persons who may wish to sail from that port, at that time, will please *let us know immediately*, in order that we may secure a vessel large enough, and make other necessary arrangements, for the accommodation of all who may wish to go.
W. McLAIN, Sec'y Am. Col. Soc.
Colonization Rooms, Washington, D C., } 22-4t—4-4t
Sept. 28, 1852.
Papers friendly to the object, will please copy the above notice. W. McL.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber a negro man named SAM. Said negro is about 6 feet 1 inch high, stout built, dark complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Richard M. Lewis, sr., of Bladen. He is supposed to be lurking about Mrs. Owens' plantation, in Bladen county, where he has a wife.
I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him. MILES COSTIN.
October 1, 1852 23-2t—4-tf

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
FOR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with "Steamers *"Brothers" and "Douglass,"* and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.
AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
A. F. POWELL.
Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M. Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

$70 REWARD.
I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and had consumptenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218—1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.
THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

MEMENTO MORI.
THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maill will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

General Notices.

FOR SALE.
A TURPENTINE STILL AND FIXTURES complete, with 7,000 bricks and lime ready to set, now lying near the mouth of Calvin's Creek, on Black River, convenient to put in a boat to be conveyed to any point. For particulars enquire of Dr. Hawes, at Hawes & Simpson's still; or address the subscriber, at White's Creek, Bladen county.
Capacity of Still, 20 barrels, with the best worm in the State. Conditions, 6 and 12 months credit. J. W. RUSS.
Oct. 1st, 1852 4-5t

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

MACHINE FOR CRUSHING, GRINDING and PULVERIZING, recently patented in this country and Europe. COCHRAN'S PLANEOSPHERICAL QUARTZ CRUSHING AND PULVERIZING MACHINES are now in daily operation for the inspection of the public, and will be submitted to any reasonable practical tests proposed by parties interested.
These machines, by their simplicity of construction, their durability, the undoubted principles upon which they operate, their effective operation and result, are justly entitled to the consideration of all parties engaged in grinding, crushing and PULVERIZING QUARTZ, from ore, zinc, copper, and lead ores, and all other mineral substances.
It is the peculiar feature of the economy of these machines that they are found capable of crushing and pulverizing into the finest powder, any amount of Quartz or other earthy matter, in proportion to the amount of weight or power applied. The earthy matter is so completely ground and pulverized, that the gold may be easily separated, and subjected to any process of amalgamation that may be necessary.
The machines work and deliver, wet or dry, as may be required, and run with little friction, (being almost without machinery,) requiring no lubricating; the principle upon which they operate precludes the possibility of their being put out of order; nor do they heat any material while being pulverized. They are at once applicable for all purposes of grinding and pulverizing, from those required by the DRUGGIST to those of the most extensive operations in CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA.
The machines are from 2 to 12 feet in diameter, with balls or spheres from 3 inches to 5 feet in diameter, each machine weighing from 250 lbs. to 20 tons each, and are sold with the right to use them at from $100 to $5,000 each.
They can be worked by steam, water, horse, or manual power, according to their size; and by changing the velocity and proportioning the weight on the top of the balls, any amount of power may be used, from that of a single man, or horse, upward.
The proprietors of this invention solicit examination, and will prove by practical tests the vast superiority and economy of these machines over any other, for crushing, grinding or pulverizing, heretofore offered to the public.
These machines may be seen in operation at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at the large Patent Block and Saw Factory of Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., first street south of Peck-slip Ferry, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to
E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.
Sept. 10, 1852 1-3m

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.
THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

NEW FURNITURE.
THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of Furniture, now being received by the Philadelphia, New York and Boston packets. Having recently made an addition to his already very extensive Ware Rooms, he will be enabled to keep on hand as complete an assortment as can be found in any establishment of the kind, and having purchased nearly all of his goods of manufacturers, he will be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.—The following articles may be found in his establishment:
Sofas, Black Walnut and Mahogany, in plush, hair cloth, brocatelle or D'Laine;
Tete a Tete Divans;
Stuffed seat Rocking and easy Chairs;
Gothic arm and sitting Chairs;
Sofa, Centre, Pier, Boquet and work Tables;
Etagires, or Commode and corner What Nots;
Ottomans, Crickets, and Teapoys;
Fine Mantle or Pier Glasses;
Piano Fortes, Stools and Music Stands;
Sideboards; Extension and other Dining Tables;
Dining Chairs;
Secretaries, fine French and common;
Etagires; Portable Desks, in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, or papia mache;
Fine Library Chairs and Lounges;
Dressing Bureaus, plain and marble;
Washstands, every variety;
Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut and painted;
About 100 Bedsteads, French, Cottage, high post, half post, Field and Cot, in mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple and iron;
Mattrasses, curled hair, moss and spring;
Towel Stands;
Painted setts of Chamber Furniture;
Chairs, and Rockers; about 125 dozen Cane and Wood Seat;
Hat trees, walnut, mahogany and iron;
Counting Room and Office Desks, Chairs, Stools and Shelves;
Cane Seat high Stools, with back, a new article;
Counter and Steamboat Stools;
Looking Glasses, every description, from 12½ cents to $100;
Children's Cabs, Carriages, Horses, Rockers, Cribs, Chairs, Cradles, Trundle Bedsteads, and Toy Bureaus;
Work Boxes;
Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Baths, &c.
Almost every article that may be wanted in this line.
J. D. LOVE, Front street.
Sept 16, 1852 10-3t—2

LOOK AT THIS!
I HAVE just returned from the North, and am now receiving a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which I offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. My stock of goods were carefully selected by myself—bought on good terms, and will be sold at very small profits for cash.—Among my stock may be found the following articles:
112 bags Rio, Laguyra, and old Java Coffee;
10 hhds. Muscovado and P. R. Sugar;
20 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Crushed do.;
15 do. St Croix do. do. do.;
20 do. Brown Sugar;
25 do. N. E. Rum;
5 hhds. do. do.;
25 bbls. old Monongahela Whiskey;
5 do. very superior do.;
10 do. pure Rye Whiskey;
3 do. 5 years old Peach Brandy;
10 quarter, ½, and ¼ casks French Brandy;
10 bbls. Domestic Gin; 3 bbls. pure Holland do.;
10 bbls. and casks assorted Wines;
2 do. pure old Cherry Brandy;
25 boxes assorted Tobacco; 30 do. Rose Hill mill Snuff;
50 do. assorted Candy;
100 bbls. Flour, different brands;
10 hhds. Bacon, Sides & Shoulders; 10 kegs Lard, prime;
25 boxes Cheese; 15 do. Lemon Syrup;
30 bbls., ½ bbls., and ¼ bbls. Mackerel;
10 bbls. and ½ bbls. Snuff; 20 doz. Buckets; Brooms, &c.;
Coffee Mills; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Sugar Boxes;
Flour Pails; Sulphur; Indigo; Starch; Nutmegs; Castor Oil; Peppermint; Laudanum; Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.,
with many other articles too tedious to mention; in fact, nearly every thing to make a complete stock of Groceries. Call and examine for yourselves.
Sept. 24, 1852. M. McINNIS.

EL SACRAMENTO Tobacco, old and prime. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CANDY! CANDY!!—1,500 lbs. common; 2,000 lbs. fine. In store and for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CABINESS AND EL SACRAMENTO TOBACCO.—Recieved direct from the Manufacturers and at their prices, by the case, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

PER Schr. E. W. Brown. 5 bbls. Western Shoulders; 25 bbls. of Extra Flour, New Wheat, at
Oct. 1, 1852. GEO. H. KELLEY'S

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.
CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do, 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil.) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Canthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, Hoxie's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.
For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrohoids, Prolapsus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.
Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

TO MY PATRONS AND FRIENDS.
HAVING recieved my FALL STOCK of Groceries which have been well selected by myself at the North I feel that I can furnish any article in that line, as low as any house in the place, and I solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere. I am much obliged for past favors, and earnestly solicit a continuance and increase of the same.—Call and you will find—
hhds. of the best Porto Rico Sugar;
bbls. of " " Bro. do.
bbls. of " " Refined do.
bbls. of " "(A) Crushed do.
bags of Green Rio Coffee; bags best Gov. Java;
bags St. Domingo do.
boxes Hull & Son's best tallow Candles;
boxes of Adamantine do.
boxes and half boxes Colgates best Pearl Starch;
boxes of Colgates best Soap. No. 1 and pale;
bbls. and half bbls. of Lorrilard's Snuff;
bbls. and " " Mrs. G. B. Miller's do.
bbls. and " " John Dills' do.
bbls. and " " Outcalts do.
boxes, bbls. and half bbls. fresh Soda Crackers;
boxes " " " " Sugar do.
boxes " " " " Butter do.
bbls. of best Pilot Bread

THE WILMINGTON [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY [illegible] 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 2d DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIG.
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

☞ Democratic Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity, at this office at $1 per 1.000.

The Storm.

About, or perhaps a little before midnight on Saturday, the wind commenced blowing a perfect gale here, and continued with very little abatement until morning. Trees and fences were blown down, and considerable damage we understand was done to the rice crop by flooding occasioned by the heavy South wind forcing the tide over the embankments. Some flats at the wharves were sunk, among the rest one belonging to the Banks Brothers, with some three or four hundred barrels of Spirits of Turpentine on board—which has since been recovered, with the exception of a barrel or two; also one or two boats belonging to Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, with brick. Some injury was also done to the wharves. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of loss.

The Steamer Vanderbilt,

Left Charleston on the 9th inst., at 2.30 P. M. The weather continued good until 10 o'clock, when the wind commenced blowing a severe gale from S. E., and at 2 A. M. set in a complete hurricane; sea very heavy, and the weather very thick, and raining. At 4 30 sea running very high, and no appearance of breaking off; hove the Steamer to, with the head S. E., the wind at the time varying to the Southward, and the Steamer at that time off Cape Fear Bar. The only damage sustained was the loss of larboard bulwarks forward. *Hull and machinery all in good order*—and the boat will leave for Charleston to-morrow. Second Engineer and a seaman were cut and bruised.—*Daily Journal, 11th.*

☞ The W. & R. Rail Road Co.'s Steamer Gov. Dudley, which left here on last Saturday morning, and was out during the storm of that night and Sunday morning, arrived safely in Charleston, having suffered no damage, except the loss of smoke-stack. Some fears had been entertained for her safety.

MR. CLINGMAN'S LETTER.—The letter of Hon. T. L. Clingman will commend itself to the attention of all, both Democrats and Whigs. Its marked ability—the acknowledged prominence and influence of its author, together with the peculiar position of affairs in this State, alike give it interest and importance, and absolve us from the necessity of making any excuse for taking up so much of our space with its publication.

The *Journal* on more than one occasion has styled certain Free Soil prints in the North and North West, as *allies* of the Southern Whigs, and of this paper. Now we profess to feel a deep *personal* interest in this matter and therefore wish to know distinctly what the *Journal* means, when it charges us with being allied with abolitionists.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Herald can be at no loss for our meaning.—In all cases where the charge has been made, the grounds for making it have been distinctly stated by us. We deduce our reasoning purely from the position the Herald itself has chosen to take, from its constant and reiterated publications of Northern Abolition slanders against Pierce, and still more recently, and, we presume in the case to which the Herald particularly refers, from its being the chosen medium for the publication of a business letter addressed to an abolition paper, while no answer is vouched safe to the writers. And indeed, does not the Herald itself in its artic'e commenting upon Messrs. Holmes and Dickson's letter, published in its issue of Wednesday last, allude in more than one place, and with apparent satisfaction, to the fact that the abolitionist *Washburn* "is advocating through his paper the claims of Scott and Graham for the chief offices of this wide-spread Republic?" and that he is "the editor of a Scott and Graham paper away off in Ohio."

Now all these things are plain, open and above-board. They are *public* matters. If the Herald choses to feel a *personal* interest in them it is not our fault. It is *his*. Where men or parties place themselves in a false *political* position they will find that making *personal* issues is the worst of all ways to put themselves right. And we might be permitted respectfully to suggest that the intrusion of *personal* feelings into public papers or political discussions, is custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. However, the Herald can follow its own notions, we are accommodating.

☞ Will the people of the Eastern portion of N. Carolina—nay, of all portions of the State—be pleased to remember, that in 1848, Wm. A. Graham addressed a special message to the Legislature, then in session, in favor of a certain scheme of internal improvements, and in that scheme no connection was contemplated between the West and any town or seaport on the Eastern coast of North Carolina? It was proposed to run a road from Salisbury to Raleigh, and there connect it with the Raleigh and Gaston road, which was to be galvanized for the purpose of carrying all the commerce and produce of the State out of its borders.

Do our Scott and Graham cotemporaries happen to remember this? Do they happen to know that Governor Graham made *no* recommendation in favor of any connection between the Central road and the Wilmington and Weldon Road? Will they be so good as to enlighten the people of the East upon these and sundry other evidences of the Governor's hostility to North Carolina works with North Carolina objects, when next they urge the presence of his name on the Scott ticket as a reason why the people of the state—of Wilmington, New Berne, Washington, etc., should fall down and worship it? Did not Gov. Graham, at the same time while making reference to the public improvements of the State, absolutely refuse to even so much as to *name* the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, the only work which could, by any possibility, bring trade or produce into the State?

☞ The Wilmington Herald of the 13th, virtually admits the political alliance between itself and its Scott friends, and the Elyria Courier and such like. This is all for what we contended. Whatever course it may have chosen to adopt towards Democratic gentlemen, are, at least, are unwilling to resort to personal charges against our Whig fellow-citizens. Our cause requires no such supports. We are no correspondent of the papers which, without warrant, try to connect Pierce with the Abolitionists.

The Pierce papers [illegible] Messrs. Dickson and Holmes for [illegible] letter, which we published [illegible] is of the most feeble sort.—*Wil. Herald, 9th inst.*

In our article upon the subject, we used the following words with reference to the letter: "At any rate, we refrain from comment upon it, since the gentlemen signing it are abundantly able to guard their own reputations." The fact is that we made *no* effort, not even "of the most feeble sort," to "excuse Messrs. Dickson and Holmes for writing a certain letter;" we left their defence all to themselves, and perhaps they had better be attended to before other things are undertaken. We simply commented upon the published movements of a public body—the Scott and Graham Club—given to the community through the columns of the Wilmington Herald. It is certain that Messrs. Dickson and Holmes sent a letter enclosing a dollar to the Editor of the Elyria Courier, an Abolition Scott paper, requesting him to send them two copies of his paper during the campaign;—it is also certain that a letter was received from this man Washburn, the Editor of the Abolition Scott organ in question, and that this letter came to the Scott and Graham Club, or some leading member or members, inquiring about the writers of the letter in question, and that Washburn was telegraphed to send the letter on here to the Scott and Graham Club; and this letter was then handed over to the Herald for publication—that it *was* published and commented upon by the Herald. So far as allusions are made to Messrs. Dickson and Holmes personally, that is their business. So far, however, as political capital is sought to be made out of the affair, it is the business of every Democrat, certainly of every Democratic organ. So far as a Scott organ at the South chuckles over the failure of Southern men to become thoroughly acquainted with the real position of its party at the North; so far as a correspondence is shown between an organized Scott Club at the South, and a recognized Abolition Scott organ at the North, having for its object an attack upon their Democratic fellow-citizens *as Democrats* we have commented upon the affair, and will comment upon it whenever we may deem it necessary and proper so to do.

It is proper to remark that all the facts about this matter have come to our knowledge since the appearance of the first article in the Herald. The letter—the Scott Club correspondence—in fact, the whole affair, was *then* as much news to us as to any individual in the community.

That Recruiting Letter of Gen. Scott.

We see that Schuyler Hamilton, "Captain by Brevet United States Army," publishes in the National Intelligencer, a communication contradicting the statement that Gen Scott issued a letter to his Recruiting Officers in 1847, containing the instructions not to enlist foreigners, etc. We would simply state now, that we copied the statement from a paper of high standing and respectability, the Richmond Enquirer; and that our recollections are, that a letter of the kind *did* come out at the time, emanating from Gen. Scott. We have written to headquarters to have the whole truth on the subject, which we will lay before our readers, an example which our Scott cotemporaries might follow with profit to the cause of truth, if not of their candidate.

Gen. McKay and Whig Slanders.

The associate Editor of the Journal had the pleasure of a conversation with Gen. McKay on Tuesday last, relative to the reports which have been put in circulation by Scott orators and the Scott press, with regard to his (Gen. McK's) opinions of Gen. Scott's fitness for the office of President, and his soundness on the slavery question. Gen. McKay expects to be in town in a few days, when he will no doubt place his views before the public in a proper light, in order to correct the misrepresentations which have been made. In the meantime, however, we will state that Gen. McKay's views are very different from what they have been represented by the Whig press and Whig orators, and do not correspond in any particular with such misrepresentations as have been circulated.

☞ Judge Caldwell, (whig,) in our own presence, at Anson Court, gave way on Tuesday of that Court for John W. Cameron, Scott Elector in the Third District, to address the people of that county, and on Monday of this week (Bladen Superior Court) positively refused to so accommodate Col. S. J. Person, Democratic Elector, when a request so to do was made to him on Tuesday last.

☞ The Steamship El Dorado arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 17th ult. The Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 16th ult., with $2,000,000 in gold. The news from the mines was very favorable, and several large lumps of gold had been found.

Advices from Valparaiso state the Chilian affairs as very promising. The Government had sent $200,000 to London to purchase a war steamer.

Business generally at San Francisco was steady and prosperous. The troubles with the Indians had subsided. Opposition to the Chinese still existed among the miners.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 10th, 1852.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to tender our thanks to Capt. J. W. Sterett and the officers of the Steamer C. Vanderbilt, for the masterly and seaman like management of the above Steamer in the gale on the night of the 9th inst.

We would further say that we feel indebted to their coolness, and the firm sea qualities of the C. Vanderbilt, for our safe arrival.

We take pleasure in recommending the above noble Steamer and her gallant commander, to the traveling public.

P. H. BURNETT, Ala.,
M. H. HOOPER, Balt.,
A. C. HILL, Ga.,
H. D. WALTON, Ga.,
R. L. WOOTEN, N. C.,
J. H. HOPKINS, Wash. D. C.,
J. W. ISLER,
S. L. SPOFFORD,
E. V. STARR.

Webster Meeting Last Night.

We did not attend the Webster Meeting last night, but we believe that it was finally resolved to dissolve the organization, leaving all its members at full liberty to pursue such course in the pending canvass as may seem best to them, absolved from their engagements to the Webster ticket. The difficulty of forming an electoral ticket, proceeding chiefly from want of time was the main cause of the dismemberment.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

Was, or was not a letter from Hon. Geo. E. Badger to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, read some time ago in the Scott and Graham Club in Fayetteville; and did not Mr. B. say that "Scott was a bitter pill, but that it was Scott or the Locofocos, and the devil before the Locofocos," or words to that effect? We ask the question upon the authority of gentlemen from Fayetteville, and pause for a reply.

Pennsylvania Elections.

By a telegraphic [illegible] dated 9 o'clock [illegible] learn that the [illegible] pressmen in [illegible] gone Democratic [illegible] ing defeat [illegible]

[illegible] dosed by Hood [illegible] seat; the resolution [illegible] party vote. To-day, in the House of Commons, the rules were suspended, and the Bill "to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President," which had been reported on yesterday by Mr. Dobbin from the committee, to whom that part of the Governor's Message had been referred, was put upon its second and third readings, and passed—it will pass the Senate to-morrow. The committee to whom was referred the subject of adjournment, will report to-morrow; a majority of the committee are in favor, and the committee will so report; of repealing the law which requires the Legisloture to meet on the third Monday in November, they will also recommend that the Legislature adjourn on Monday next until the first Monday in December. This report will of course give rise to a good deal of discussion, both in the House and Senate, and neither will concur in it. I think it is pretty well settled that we will not adjourn, but will go on with the regular business. Free Suffrage will pass. We will have some trouble with the Congressional and Senatorial districts. Everything will have to be the result of compromise this Session, the Whigs having the majority in one House and the Democrats in the other. The election of engrossing Clerk will probably come off on Monday. It has not yet been determined when the election for Senator will take place. Mr. Clingman is in the city. The Legislature now stands 1 majority for the democrats on joint ballot. Washington, Senator from Craven, Whig, is absent, and Reid, Dem., from Duplin, and Lyon, dem., from Orange are absent. Washington will be here on Sunday. It is uncertain when Reid will be here, as we learn that he is sick. Lyon, from Orange, has had his foot severely injured, and will be detained at home for several weeks. When Washington arrives it will be a tie on joint ballot, until Reid makes his appearance. Had all our members been here, Busbee would have been elected, there were three whigs who would have voted for him.

Yours truly, ——.

P. S. I neglected to mention that the two Houses adjourned to-day to attend the funeral of Mr. Haywood; resolutions were introduced in the House by Gen. Saunders, in the Senate by Col. Joyner. The funeral was a very large one.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Oct. 8, 1852.

DEAR DAILY:—When you left the "City of Oaks" this morning, the day promised hot—and before noon, the promise *was* redeemed, without "discount or offset."

The Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock, but little business was transacted in either House.

In the House, the bill for laying off the Electoral Districts of the State, passed its third and last reading, without a dissenting voice. When the "laying off" of the Congressional Districts shall take place, *then*, in all probability, several opinions will be expressed. This part of the business, will, I think, be *commenced* in December next.

Quite a debate, (short,) occurred in the House this morning, on a resolution to authorize the Doorkeeper to have Ice provided for the benefit of *the House*, during warm weather, but the resolution passed by a good majority.

In the Senate, the minority, (Whigs,) presented their Protest to the proceedings in the case of the contested election from Camden and Currituck, which was ordered to be spread on the Journals.

Mr. Joyner, from Halifax, introduced a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper to provide *ice* for the Senate during the *hot* weather. Passed unanimously.

At 12 o'clock, the death of the Hon. W. H. Haywood was announced in both houses—in the Senate by Col. Joyner, and in the House by Hon. R. M. Saunders—whereupon the Legislature adjourned for the day.

At the time of writing this letter, the procession, bearing the mortal remains of the Hon. W. H. Haywood, is passing; the State bell and the Episcopal bell are tolling—the stores are all closed. The procession is the largest I have witnessed in this city, on a similar occasion. Both branches of the Legislature are moving, in double-file, besides our citizens generally, and a train of sixteen carriages.—"Truly, a great man has fallen." W.

RALEIGH, 9th Oct., 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Nothing of very great interest transpired in the Legislature to-day. In the Senate, the Bill making provision for the election in November, was taken up, and read three times, without opposition. Eight Districts are provided for, with one thrown in for the State at large—they are not laid off, but simply imaginary. No other business was transacted in the Senate.

The House engaged the whole of its time, to-day, on a motion to adjourn next Monday. The debate was long and fierce, in which, a number of members participated. Mr. Wilder, Col. Wheeler, McDugald, Miller, of Caswell, Avery, of Burke, took an active part in the debate. The vote being taken, it was decided *not* to adjourn, but continue on, until the business of the State *is* finished. Vote stood 53 for, and 61 against adjourning. So, we shall have a long and exciting Session. Look for an indefinite number of "Filibuster" speeches—political, of course—the *substance* of which, shall be spread before your readers.

Train on R. & G. R. R. ran into *another* cow last night. The cow-hooks took her up—no harm done to human or machinery.

Mr. Clingman continues to stop in our city. W.*

*Mr. Clingman left Raleigh on Monday last for the West. He has undoubtedly taken the stump for Pierce and King. His letter will be found in another column.—EDS. JOURNAL.

RALEIGH, Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.

In the House to-day, a bill to repeal the 25th Section of the 53d Chapter Revised Statutes, was read through three times. A number of Bills and Resolutions of a private nature, were presented and read first time.

A motion to re-consider the vote of Saturday, by which the House refused to adjourn, was made, and laid on the table.

In the Senate, much time was consumed in arranging the rules of the Senate—making amendments, &c., and finally adopted, and ordered to be printed, together with State Constitution and Constitution of the United States—one copy for each member.

Two ineffectual attempts were made to elect an Engrossing Clerk. To-morrow both Houses will again ballot. A Mr. Harriss, Whig, from Davidson, and a Mr. Jenkins, Democrat, from Warren, are the prominent candidates. From appearances, I think Jenkins will be elected.

I suppose you have seen Mr. Clingman's letter.—He is quite down on Gen. Scott, and advocates the election of Pierce & King. The letter has caused a [illegible]

[illegible] application for the same. [illegible]

A Bill for the equal distribution of the School Fund, read and ordered to be printed.

A preamble and resolution declaring that the present Session of the Legislature is not a *regular* Session according to the meaning and intent of the Constitution, and recommending an adjournment from and after to-day, until the regular time—3rd Monday in November—were presented, read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Senate spent a good part of the morning discussing some resolutions.

R. M. Saunders presented a lengthy Bill, relative to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—its connection with the Central—and also with the Portsmoth, &c. &c., was read and ordered to be printed.

A Bill for the better regulation of the town of Lincolnton, the reading of which occupied about forty minutes, was referred to Committe on Private Bills.

A number of Resolutions and private Bills were presented in both Houses.

I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday, that the Senate very wisely, I think, declined the proposition to employ a Stenographer, at a salary of $500! to report Senate proceeding.

Harriss, Whig, elected Engrossing Clerk, to-day.

I attended the Whig Club last night. At 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, Mr. Stanly entered the Court House—was presented to the meeting by the Editor of the Register. Mr. S acknowledged his diffidence in appearing before the citizens of Raleigh, and the members of the Legislature. He then proceeded to denounce Gen. Pierce as unfit, unqualified, and not the man for President. He pretended to give a sketch of his, Gen. P.'s, life; and, succeeded in making *his whole life a blank page in the history of the country.* He says he was four years in Congress with Gen. P., but never knew him, and wouldn't know him if he were to see him. He intimated the cause for the General's withdrawal from the Senate, a stoop which I look upon, as too low for any politician, even *John Gilmer* himself. Mr. Stanly spoke for an hour, and, you may rely upon this assertion as being strictly true, that it was the poorest effort of his life.

Mr. Stanly said, *if we put aside free suffrage, this State* was certain for Scott and Graham. I consider *that* as an acknowledgment that *he* thinks the State will go for the Democratic nominees.

Several candidates are spoken of as U. S. Senator; among them are, Mr. Shepard and R. M. Saunders, of this City.

Thursday night the Democrats will have a meeting in this City. Hon. A. Venable is here, and will address the meeting. It would do any Democrat good to be present at one of our Pierce and King Club meetings. But more of this by and by. W.

Inspectors of Presidential Election.

Wilmington District—Wm. N. Peden, D. McMillan and P. W. Fanning.

Upper Sound—J. M. Stevenson, Dan'l S. Sanders & Alex. Hewlett.

Middle Sound—John A. Sanders, James Smith and John S. Bishop.

Topsail—J. M. Foy, Thos. Hansley and John Howard, Sen.

Holly Shelter—John Shepherd, Sam'l Player and Isaac Rochelle.

Rocky Point—David McIntyre, T. H. Tate, and J. N. Bowden.

South Washington—D. Harrell, W. Powers, Lott Croom.

Upper Black River—Lewis Highsmith, Wm. Robinson, Noah Highsmith.

Lower Black River—Michael Register, Thos. Bland, Wm. A. Lamb.

Caintuck—Wm. S. Pridgen, Wm. C. Marshall, John M. Pridgen.

Long Creek—Jas. Garrason, Geo. J. Moore, M. T. Croom.

Piney Woods—Michael Register, Thomas Bland, Wm. A Lamb.

Federal Point—Joseph G. Pickett, Jas. Newton, Charles Craig.

☞ Mr. H. L. Schreiner has laid on our table a piece of Music, entitled the "Clarendon's Grand March," composed by himself and published by J. E. Boswell, Baltimore. We learn that some 1600 copies were sold in the first month. Dedicated to Stephen Jewett, Esq., Wilmington.

CONSOLATION UNDER AFFLICTION.—Somebody consoles Gen. Scott with the reflection that after the 2nd day of November he will be delivered of all apprehension of "a fire in the rear," which has been the nightmare of his life, because then he will be so far behind that there will be nobody behind him to fire at him.

TOPSAIL SOUND, New Hanover County,
October 10th, 1852.

EDITORS JOURNAL—I am happy to inform you that Gen. Scott will not get a single vote in Topsail District. We are all for Pierce and King.

Yours, ——.

Democratic Meeting and Dinner in Brunswick.

There will be a Democratic meeting and free dinner given at the house of Mr. James Biggs, on Bell Swamp, in Brunswick county, 13¼ miles from Wilmington, on the Georgetown Road, on the 23d inst. Several distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

The public, without distinction of party, are requested to attend. Come one, come all!

October 15th, 1852.

The Crescent City prevented from entering Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The U. S. mail steam ship Crescent City has arrived at New Orleans. She reports that she arrived at Havana on Sunday last, but that all communication with the shore was interdicted in consequence of Mr. Smith, the Purser, being on board, and that the vessel was ordered by the authorities to proceed to her destination forthwith. The Captain entered a protest against this course, but it was unavailing, and he was compelled to put to sea in a violent gale, and to bring all the passengers and mails destined for Havana on to New Orleans.

The Election in Florida.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.

The returns from Florida come in very slow and in a disjointed shape. The Democrats have gained 20 votes in Duval county. The vote of the State appears to be very close, but it has probably gone democratic.

POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 26th ult. contains the census returns of that city, recently taken, from which we copy the following recapitulation:

Total number white males in the city	63,385
Total number white females in the city	52,890
Total white population of the city	116,275
Total number free colored males in the city	5,141
Total number free colored females in the city	7,438
Total free colored population of the city	12,579
Total male slaves in the city	6,440
Total female slaves in the city	10,295
Total slave population of the city	16,668
Total population of New Orleans	145,522
Total number of voters in New Orleans	12,411

BURTON, THE COMMEDIAN.—This gentleman came to the United States fifteen or sixteen years ago, [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] Addition of [illegible] Annis and his [illegible] and in his name, [illegible] our allies in the [illegible] station from their [illegible] such a case as I have [illegible] that Gen. Scott, as [illegible] honorable [illegible] has so acted, and [illegible] in fact, [illegible] Presidency from the [illegible] him. All this I admit. Gen. Scott, *the soldier*, would not have so behaved, but in the field of [illegible] tics has he not so acted? I agree that he has [illegible] so because he was entrapped by the politicians [illegible] were more cunning than he. Many of his friends try to evade it by saying that though under the influence of ambition, he acted wrong to get the nomination, yet he will do right if elected. But if Scott and company have had influence enough heretofore to keep him silent when it was his duty to have spoken, will they not have just as much influence after his election? Will they not threaten to abandon his administration? Will he not, to secure their support—being the great majority in his party—just as Gen. Taylor did, determine, as a [illegible] man, to sacrifice the small body from the South? And when we are pressed again, as we doubtless shall be, what Northern man, either Whig or Democrat, will come to our relief? If we, the minority, sacrifice our friends and put in our enemies, what right have we to look for Northern support again?

But it may be said that if we refuse to support Gen. Scott, Gen. Pierce will be elected. If he was a dangerous man, there might be force in the objection. I have closely scrutinized his course since the beginning of the canvass. Upon all questions connected with slavery and the rights of the South no man that I know of, from any section of the Union, has a better record. While he has been, so far as I know, true to all the great essential interests of his own section, his votes and speeches prove him to have been eminently just and liberal to the South. Since his retirement from Congress his course has been consistent and national. He was active in putting down, in the Democratic party of New Hampshire, John P. Hale, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency. More recently he did the same with respect to Atwood. Mr. Atwood, a political and personal friend of Gen. Pierce, was the Democratic nominee for Governor. Shortly before the election, when there was every prospect of the success of Mr. Atwood—as his opponent, the Whig candidate, was like all the other Whigs of New Hampshire, hostile to the fugitive slave law—he likewise wrote a letter expressing his opposition to that measure. Gen. Pierce, being only then a private citizen, was under no particular obligation to interfere. He might, too, have said that both the candidates were merely standing on the same ground. Besides, neither he nor the people of New Hampshire had any practical interest in the fugitive-slave law. It was then a mere question of justice to the South; and yet Gen. Pierce took it upon himself to travel some distance to see Mr. Atwood; and on his refusal to take back his letter, he commenced a movement which resulted in degrading Atwood from his position as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and in substituting a sound man in his place. It was thus that Gen. Pierce, a private citizen, under no especial obligation to take so much trouble and odium on himself, acted from a mere determination to do justice to the Constitutional rights of the South. How does Gen. Scott's conduct compare with it? In Pennsylvania Gen. Scott was nominated for the Presidency by the same Convention that nominated Gov. Johnston for re-election. But Gov. Johnston refused to sign a bill passed by the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania to facilitate the execution of the fugitive-slave law, and was, in fact, avowedly hostile to that measure. Here, then, was a proper case for the interference of Gen. Scott, he being associated in the nomination of the Convention with Johnston. Ought he not, in justice to himself if he was a friend to the compromise, to have written at least a letter vindicating his position? But, on the contrary, he was as mute as the grave, and lent the whole weight of his military popularity to the support of Johnston. And he was repaid by the exertions of Gen. Johnston, who after his defeat by the Democratic candidate, came to the Convention at Baltimore and carried his delegation for General Scott.

But it is said that we were represented in the Convention, and are therefore bound to support its nominee. Suppose it had nominated Fred. Douglass the free negro,—the same might have been used.—Should it be said that this is not a supposable case, then would we not have been bound to support Mr. Seward, who will doubtless, if the South acquiesce and assists in the election of Gen. Scott, be the next nominee?

If we are not bound to go for any nominee unless he is a proper person, is not this the time for us to make the stand? It is, however, said that allegiance to our party requires support of its ticket. It was Decatur's motto that one's country must be supported right or wrong; but are we to do the same by a party? The independent freemen of the section from which you and I come, have not thought so. When Gen. Jackson was first elected he did not lose two hundred votes in our Congressional District. But in 1840, when his party presented Martin Van Buren as a candidate for re-election, there was a majority of four thousand four hundred votes against him. That was an exhibition of independence worthy of American freemen, who ought always to prefer the interests of their country to mere party success. If the Whig Convention has now, as I think, made, under the circumstances, an unworthy nomination, ought we not to repudiate it? I do not at present see any practical issue pending between the parties, of sufficient magnitude to require us to sustain the Whig nominee at all hazards. All the Whig appear to be satisfied with Mr. Fillmore's administration. And yet since he came into office, there has been no new measure of a party character passed. The sub-Treasury, Tariff, and other general laws enacted in Mr. Polk's time, have not been changed. There is but one of them Mr. Fillmore recommended change in, viz: the tariff. With reference to that, however, the last Legislature of our own State, with unanimity both among the Whigs and Democrats, passed strong resolutions against any increase of duties. There seems in fact, therefore, no reason to suppose that under Mr. Pierce, if he should come in, there would be any material change in these respects.

But it is said that the Van Burens and other Free Soilers are supporting Pierce. It must be remembered, however, that he was not nominated through their influences, but in direct opposition to them. It was the South, with the aid of the conservative Democrats of the North, that effected his nomination. These Free Soilers, therefore, being overpowered, merely for the sake of keeping in with their party, fell into the rear of the movement. But in the case of Gen. Scott the reverse was true. He was nominated by the influence of Seward, Johnston and other anti slavery leaders, against the united and determined efforts of the whole South and the compromise men of the North, and if we support him we must expect to constitute a tail to the army of Abolitionists in front. It may be said that as the Van Burens, &c., have yielded, we ought to follow their example. But they have in reality surrendered nothing practical, because they had no interest in this question. Their anti-slavery, if not merely false, up to defeat Cass, was at least only a fancy matter, and in giving it up they have only to sacrifice some pride of consistency. We of the South, on the contrary, have a practical interest,—a great stake in the slavery question. Should we abandon it and throw ourselves into the embraces of the Abolitionists, who from the North will be able to extricate us? I pass over, sir, many grave points of objection to Gen. Scott that have been urged by others, especially his contemptuous manner of slurring over the platform by "accepting the nomination with its resolutions annexed." He not only fails to follow the example of Gen. Pierce by declaring that the principles met his approbation; but inasmuch as there was a great pressure upon him to get him to the work, his failure is ominous. Fairly considered, his language, under all the circumstances, seems to imply that he liked the nomination so much that he was willing to take it notwithstanding the objectionable resolutions tied on to it. So is he construed throughout the North; and he must, when he wrote the words, have felt the contempt for the understanding if he thought we could put any other construction on them. I am sorry that his supporters, instead of endeavoring to meet these [illegible] are merely endeavoring to get up an excitement in relation to his military services by the exhibition of pictures, &c. Brilliant military services, like his, are a great feather in the cap of any man; but [illegible] have deemed them alone sufficient to qualify [illegible] Presidential office, in despite of [illegible]

[illegible] to the personal charges against [illegible] they are unnecessarily [illegible] made. Having known Gen. Scott

for a great many years, it gives me pleasure to testify to his high moral worth and honorable qualities as a soldier and a man. Though I have never seen Gen. Pierce, yet all of those who served with him in Mexico, that I have met, concur in saying that no man there was more respected or more popular. The intelligence, courage and high tone of that army forbid the idea that they would have held Gen. Pierce in the estimation they did, if he had been deficient in any manly or honorable quality. Those politicians, too, who have served with him in either House of Congress, as far as I have heard them speak, have expressed themselves invariably in the most favorable terms with respect to him.

I am well aware, Sir, that the expression of these opinions may subject me to denunciation from some. If I had consulted only my personal convenience, I might well have fallen into the general current of the party. Not having in any way committed myself against Gen. Scott prior to his nomination, I might have claimed credit as an early supporter, and occupied, doubtless, a position in the front of his party. But had I done so, I would not have acted in accordance with my own sence of right. I have too often encountered oppositions in the conscientious discharge of my duty to hesitate now.

If Franklin Pierce was willing to encounter a storm of opposition and obloquy by opposing the strong abolition current of the North, as he did in putting down Atwood, merely to sustain the rights of a distant section of the Union, ought not you and I, and others, to be willing to make some sacrifices, if necessary, to maintain the great essential interests of our own section? When Gen. Scott received the nomination was it not the general feeling of our people that he ought not to be supported? That was an honest, patriotic impulse. Under pressing solicitation and the influence of party prejudice, many have reluctantly yielded acquiesence. Is it not better, however, to consider the matter calmly and act solely for the interest of the country? If Gen. Scott should be elected, under all the existing circumstances, it not only consigns to their political graves forever Messrs. Fillmore and Webster and other compromise Whigs of the North; but the defeat of Gen. Pierce will tend powerfully to deter any Northern Democrat from again standing up for our rights. This is what Seward and his followers are evidently seeking to accomplish. Ought we to aid them in such a movement intended as it is solely to effect our political and social destruction? Is it not, under all the circumstances, better that Franklin Pierce should be elected rather than Gen. Scott? By repudiating the nomination of the latter, by making it manifest that he was beaten, not merely because the Democratic party was the strongest, but because also the conservative men of the country generally refused to support him we may prevent the recurrence of a similar nomination by any future Convention, and greatly contribute to ensure the future quiet of the country. I am,

Very respectfully yours, &c.
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Dr Larson A Mills

Special Message.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

The meeting of the Legislature affords a fit occasion for the expression of deep-felt gratitude to an allwise Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon us as a Republic, as a State, and as a People.

With the advicee of the Council of State, it was deemed absolutely necessary to call a meeting of the General Assembly, at an earlier day than was provided for the regular meeting thereof, for the purposes of having legislative action in relation to the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. This necessity arose in consequence of the action of Congress apportioning the Members of the House of Representatives among the several States, according to the Census of 1850, by which the State of North Carolina will be to entitled to only ten Electoral votes, while the present Act of Assembly provides for the election of eleven Electors. The communication of the Executive to the Council of State, and the proceedings of that body thereon, and the Official certificate of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the apportionment under the Seventh Census, are herewith transmitted.

Laying off the State in districts would impose the necessity on the people of making new nominations of candidates for Electors; which, for want of sufficient intervening time, would operate very inconveniently at the ensuing election. It is therefore recommended that an Act be passed, providing for the election, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, of ten Electors of President and Vice President; that the existing laws prescribing the qualification of voters, the manner of holding the election and making returns, as well as the penalty imposed for illegal voting, be continued in force.

The Constitution requires the Senatorial districts to be laid off by the General Assembly "at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one," and that the appointment of the House of Commons shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective periods when the districts for the Senate are directed to be laid off.

In regard to amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment, it is provided in the Constitution, that, "If after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, *in the first session thereafter*, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State."

It is respectfully submitted whether public convenience will not be promoted by repealing, for the session, the law requiring the meeting of the General Assembly on the third Monday in November, and proceeding to act on the ordinary business of legislation, thereby having but one instead of two sessions. Should the General Assembly decide to adopt this course, when informed of that fact, my regular Message will be communicated accordingly.

DAVID S. REID.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, *October* 4, 1852.

The Richmond Whig Loathing the Fugitive Slave Law!!!

The following is part of an editorial article in the Richmond Whig, of Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1852:

"*They* (the slaveholders) *would never have asked for the Fugitive Slave Law*—not that the Constitution does not give them the right to demand it—but it was a HARSH MEASURE—*better calculated to inflame and exasperate sectional feeling*, and endanger the security of slave property, than *to produce any salutary results*. *They would* NOT THEMSELVES LIKE to be required to *catch other people's negroes*, and they very *naturally* suppose the task would not be a pleasant one to persons whose education and prejudices were all opposed to the institution of slavery."

Mass Meeting at Enfield.—A Democratic Mass Meeting will be held at Enfield, on Saturday, the 16th of October, to which every body is invited—Messrs. Branch, Dobbin and other distinguished Speakers are expected to be present.

The telegraph sometimes makes sad blunders. When the steamer Black Warrior arrived at Mobile, with important news from Havana, her intelligence was telegraphed all over the country. We yesterday came across one of these despatches in an Arkansas exchange, evidently copied from some other paper, which stated that *one hundred black warriors* had arrived at Mobile from Havana, bringing important news from that city." We think this will pass as a specimen of telegraphic accuracy.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Later From Europe.

New York, Oct. 11.—The steamer Franklin arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool and Southampton dates to the 29th September. At the time of her departure cotton was active; the sales of the preceeding four days reached 6000 bales, at an advance of one-eighty pence. Flour was scarce and wanted at previous rates. Wheat was active at a decline of one-penny. Corn was steady; and provisions dull. Consols closed at 100 to 100¼. The money market was tight. Stocks were flat.

The American Guano expedition was creating great uneasiness in England, and a collision was feared.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon at Marseilles, by means of an infernal machine composed of 250 gun barrels, loaded with 1500 bullets. The machine had been secured by the police, and the parties arrested.

Advices from Paris say that the first official act towards the consummation of the Empire, will take place at Tours on the 15th October, when a decree will be published for a convocation of the Senate to examine and report on an address from the Department, inviting the President to assume imperial dignity.

In compliance with the solicitations of a number of our Democratic brethren, the Jackson Club assembled in considerable numbers on last Tuesday evening, at the house of Mr. Jacob Bonnell, in the Northern part of the town, known as Texas.

The President of the Club being first called, opened the meeting by a brief but eloquent speech, in which he dealt severe and lasting blows to Whiggery—spoke convincingly of Gen. Scott's identity with Northern Abolitionism; said that he had, unlike Franklin Pierce, been fishing for the Presidency since 1839; spoke of his letter in favor of the annexation of Canada on the North, and his hostility to acquiring Mexican territory on the South; that that was enough, he thought, to convince any unprejudiced man to which side "Old Fuss and Feathers" leans. But if that was not sufficient, he directed the attention of the people to his position even *now*; that, acting under the advice and instructions of Wm. H. Seward and Wm. F. Johnston, the high Priests of the "higher law" church, together with not a few of an inferior grade, Gen. Scott was travelling thro' the country at the expense of the government, making war speeches, but never once telling the people upon what principles he would administer the government; that he was also endeavoring to coquett and soft-soap our adopted fellow-citizens into the belief that he, Gen. Scott, aye, "Major General Winfield Scott of the United States Army," was their greatest friend, and that too, in the face of his letter, where he says he had been "halting between extending the time of naturalization to twenty-one years, or a total repeal of all our laws on the subject," etc. Mr. Hall then went on to speak of Gen. Pierce's qualifications for the Presidency; said he had refused many high offices, and that he had never sought office, but in all cases office had sought him; that President Polk had offered him a seat in his Cabinet, but that he had, after thanking the President kindly for his high opinion of him, declined by stating that he aspired to no office, and could not accept any; but that if his country needed his services on the field of battle, he would willingly go and do battle for her cause—which promise he fulfilled to the very letter; for when the Mexican war broke out, he volunteered as a private soldier, and Mr. Polk, being determined to reward him for his bold and intrepid course, commissioned him as Brigadier General; which office, according to Gen'l Scott's own acknowledgments, he filled with honor to his country and dignity to himself. Mr. Hall concluded by urging his fellow democrats to work from now till the election—and that day to vote, and see to it that their friends also vote, for Pierce—the friend of the Constitution, the Compromise and the Union. Mr. Hall was applauded throughout his speech, which was delivered in a masterly and convincing manner.

After Mr. H. had sat down, a spontaneous call was made upon the Hon. W. S. Ashe, who made his appearance upon the stand. He said it afforded him great pleasure, after being separated from them so long, to be again permitted to address his fellow-citizens of New Hanover on the political issues of the day. He then alluded, in strong terms, to the defaulting officers of the government under Whig misrule; said that although there were officers under Van Buren's administration—mere subordinates under the heads of the Departments—that had defrauded the public Treasury of the country, but these subordinate officers had given bonds for their good conduct, and the consequence was, that they had nearly or quite liquidated all the claims existing against them; but that under the Whig administration the *Cabinet officers*—the constitutional advisers of the President—were the delinquents; that they gave no bonds, &c., and that what was lost by *them*, was lost entirely. Mr. Ashe held up Mr. Crawford's connection with the Galphin claim, whereby the Government was cheated out of about $150,000 for his own benefit, when there was no *real* or *actual* claim existing against the government, etc. He said also as an evidence of the inability of the Whig party to administer the government on principles of economy, that during the Mexican war, under Mr. Polk's administration, we had some 50.000 soldiers in active service, and each soldier (for he had made an estimate of what each cost the government per year) did not amount to more than about $600; while under Whig misrule, *in a time of profound peace*, each soldier had cost the government from $800 to $900 per year. He next spoke of the total unfitness of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency—said that there was not an honest, sensible Whig in the town of Wilmington but what would have to admit that Gen. Taylor had proved himself not competent to steer the ship of State. As an illustration, he said that six months after Taylor's inauguration—the first session that he had the honor of a seat in the House of Representatives—every Whig member of that body from the South, with one single exception—Edward Stanly, of North Carolina—had lost confidence in his ability to administer the Government in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution: that on one occasion, an influential Whig from the South went to the General personally, and told him that he was ruining his administration and the country by doing thus and so; and the General's only reply was, that "his Northern friends had thus advised him, and if he did not do thus and so, what in the world must he do? that he knew not what to do, if he did not go according to the advice of his Cabinet, &c.; and that he must stick to his friends right or wrong." Mr. Ashe referred to Mr. Clingman's letter as authority for this statement as well as to his own private information on the subject, and said—then we have had the sad experience of Gen. Taylor's administration, without trying another military chieftain. To be sure, he said, Gen. Scott is a great military man, and so was Zachary Taylor; but inasmuch as the people had seen the folly of elevating men to the Presidency merely on account of their military genius—without any qualification for statesmanship whatever—he thought, and sincerely hoped that they would reject Gen. Scott. He asked the question—if people don't grow wise by experience, what is the use of experience? that we had had the commencement of the inability of the Whigs to govern the country, and now, he would ask, where is the end? The end lays in the ballot-box—with you the people—and that he hoped the 2d day of November they would show us the final termination of elevating mere military men to the Presidency.—He also said that Gen. Scott was evidently affiliated with the Seward faction, while he proved from the records that Mr. Pierce's escutcheon was as bright as the noon-day sun. He next passed on to notice Gov. Graham's opposition to this section of North Carolina; said that the Governor had, on one occasion, in the Internal improvement convention of 1834 denounced the people of Wilmington as being "selfish and illiberal," which charge was eloquently and triumphantly repelled by the late Joseph Hill, Esq., and on a subsequent occasion while proposing to the Legislature of '48, in answer to a resolution of the Senate a plan of State improvement, he refused to recommend any connection between the North Carolina Rail Road and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and also refused to so much as allude to the Wilmington and Manchester Road as at all worthy of notice. For proof of this assertion, he would refer to the President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, who is a good Whig. How, he would ask, can the citizens of Wilmington assist in elevating such a man to the second office in the gift of the people—a man deadly hostile to their best interest. At the conclusion of Mr. Ashe's speech, three loud cheers were given.

Mr. Hall then rose and stated that the Club stood adjourned, and that its next meeting would be at the Dry Pond—the time to be made known by public advertisement.

A procession was then formed, preceded by a band of music, and marched through the principal streets, and separated in fine spirits. E. W. HALL, Prst.

J. I. M'Callum,
F. N. Waddill,
D. E. Bunting,
W. W. Price,
} Sect's.

☞ "To thinking men," says the intelligent editor of a Whig paper in Michigan, in an earnest appeal on behalf of his candidate, "it will only be necessary to name the men on the respective tickets. The Democrats offer us Pierce and King—names unknown to fame; while the Whigs propose the veteran Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, and Graham, no less widely celebrated in the art of peace, as the inventor of the world-famous *Graham bread*."

[illegible] the Journal:

At a meeting of the [illegible] Club, held at the house of Mr. Monk, on Tuesday evening, [illegible] was called to the chair, and [illegible] and T. Carrol were appointed secretaries. The chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and on motion of C. R. Vann, there were 50 persons selected as a committee of arrangements, to wit: R. F. Grady, S. Graham, Dr. N. W. Herring, J. B. Thally, Alsa Southerland, I. Peterson, O. R. Kenan, David Southerland, J. D. Abernathy, J. B. Hussey, Richard Chasten, C. McMillan, Daniel Teachey, W. R. Ward, Jas. G. Stokes, Jacob Wells, Jr., N. P. Mathis, Jas. Dickson, Rob't Dickson, David Sloan, Robert Sloan, Stokes Wells, Henry Newkirk, Boney Wells, sen., J. D. Wilson, F. Newbury, Wm. B. Middleton, H. Hollingsworth, Lewis Gavin, Norris Frederick, T. B. Heath, L. A. Gavin, S. M. Grady, Grady Outlaw, Jas. R. Hurst, B. Whitehead, C. M. Moore, Libius Middleton, Jas. Williams, Francis Williams, Wm. Cooper, John Barden, W. A. Faison, Franklin Faison, John W. Hill, John Huffham, Dr. Thos. Hill, Wm. W. Faison, Dr. C. W. Graham and L. A. Merriman.

On motion of J. D. Wilson, a committee of three was appointed to invite orators for the occasion, to wit: C. R. Vann, F. Newbury and H. Hollingsworth. On motion of L. A. Merriman, the names of the chairman and secretaries were added. On motion of D. Ezzell, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, and other Democratic papers throughout the State, inviting the citizens of Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir, Wayne, and all the other counties in the State, without distinction of party, to a "Mass Meeting," to be held at Strickland's Depot, on the 23d inst. Come one, come all, at which time and place we expect Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Col. S. J. Person, Eli W. Hall, Esq., Warren Winslow, Esq., C. G. Wright, Esq., Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., H. L. Holmes, Esq., Hon J. C. Dobbin, and other distinguished orators. On motion of C. R. Vann, this meeting return their thanks to the chairman and secretaries, for the manner in which it has been conducted. On motion of A. M. Rackley, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

JAS. B. MONK, Ch'n.

E. K. Faison,
B. V. Carroll,
} Sec'ts.

For the Journal.

A large portion of the Democratic party of Bladen met at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 6th of October, 1852.

Dr. H. H. Robinson called the meeting to order, and nominatod Wm. D. McNeill as Chairman and J. L. McRee as Secretary for the temporary organization of the meeting, which was approved; and on motion the Chairman appointed the following persons a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: J. M. White, J. C. Wooten, C. T. Davis, P. L. Cromartie, Neill McGill, and J. A. Wooten.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Mr. W. C. Henerie, of the place, and C. G. Wright, Esq., of Fayetteville, who was invited to be present and address the assembly.

He interested a large audience, many of whom were standing, in a speech of more than three hours length, replete with arguments and telling points.

The interest felt by his old associates and fellow countrymen as he examined and explained the bearing of the principles and policy of the democratic party—advocated the claims of their candidates in this campaign and repelled the slanders and abuse lavished upon them, was manifested by the deepest attention and outbursts of applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wright's speech, a lofty hickory Pole and Pierce and King banner were raised, and a dinner furnished for the occasion partaken of—enlivened by a band of music, and enthusiastic cheers from the people.

The committee upon resolutions then reported through the chairman, as follows:

1st. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm our adhesion to Democratic principles as re-promulgated by the late Baltimore Convention, and embraced by the candidates of the Democratic party in nomination.

2d. *Resolved*, That we regard the issues involved in the ensuing Presidential election as vitally important to the welfare of the Democratic party, and of the whole South.

3d. *Resolved*, That we concur in the propriety of forming a Pierce and King Club for this county, and adopting such measures as shall tend to the more perfect organization of our party and that we will use all honorable means to advance their interest in the coming election.

The Chairman having appointed a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of a Pierce and King Club, reported as follows:

For President.—Isaac Wright.

Vice Presidents.—C. Monroe, H. H. Robinson, J. M. White, C. T. Davis, Jas. Robeson, Wm. Melvin, P. L. Cromartie, Jas. Allen, H. B. Jones, John H. Clark, W. D. McNeill.

Secretaries.—J. I. McRee, L. D. Cain, C. J. Dickson, T. M. Kelly, John S. Willis, Dr. McDonald.

Committee of Correspondence.—Jas. J. McKay, Geo. W. Bannerman, Kenneth McLeod, T. S. D. McDowell, Wm. N. Whitted.

Executive Committee.—Jno. A. McDowell, J. C. Wooten, Snowden Singletary, W. J. Jessup, Thos. J. Robeson, Dr. D. B. Gillespie, Wm. Shipman, Jas. K. Melvin, Durham Lewis.

Which was adopted, and Mr. Wright conducted to the Chair, after an address by the chairman, Warren Winslow, Esqr., a member of the National Committee was introduced to the Club, and addressed them in an eloquent manner, until dark.

W. D. McNEILL, Chm'n.

J. I. McRee, Sec'y.

Later from Europe.

New York, Oct. 12.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

Liverpool, Oct. 2—Cotton is active and advancing in price. The sales of the week amount to 96,000 bales. Breadstuffs are steady. Sales of Philadelphia and Baltimore flour at 20s. 3d.; white corn 30s.; mixed corn 29s; wheat unchanged; provisions quiet; naval stores active, and prices advancing. Sales of Virginia leaf tobacco have been made at 4 a 6½ l.; stemmed 6½ to 8½d. Consols closed at 100¼. American stocks are dull.

France.—The people appear to be prepared for an immediate proclamation of the Empire. It is even said that Louis Napoleon will return to Paris as Emperor.

England.—The English papers are violent in condemnation of the Lobos expedition, styling it as another annexation scheme

The cholera is rapidly decreasing in Poland and Prussia.

Yellow Fever on Ship Board.

Lewis, Del., Sept. 11.—The schooner Pauline, from Newbern, N C., for New York, anchored here this forenoon, having lost her foremast, and with four of her crew sick with yellow fever. One man, named Edward Watson, died this morning.

Miserable End.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 24th ult., says that Franklin L. Plummer died in that city on the Tuesday previous, in great destitution. Mr. Plummer was once a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, a prominent candidate for U. S. Senator, and Judge of the Circuit Court.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House on Monday, the 1st day of November next. T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1852. 26 2w—5-3t
Town papers, Newbernian and Tarboro' Southerner 3w.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Just received a splendid lot of Tobacco, best in the market. Call at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

HAVANA CIGARS, IMPORTED.—Just received a fine lot expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk. Oct. 15. D. L. BURBANK.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—(something extra.) at the sign of the Turk D. L. BURBANK.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

MR. HERMANN L. SCHREINER respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a Store on Market-street, where he will always keep a regular assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture, viz: 6, 6¼, 6⅞, 6⅞ and 7 octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, and with the latest improvements. These Pianos have been selected by himself at the North, and he therefore feels confident that he can guarantee them and sell them at New York prices. He will also have always on hand, and is constantly receiving, the latest, most fashionable and best Music; so that persons living in the country can have any piece of Music published in Europe or the United States in *three days*.

He will receive orders from Brass or String Bands for instruments or arranged music for [illegible] 18 members. Any one who wishes to hire a Piano for a short or a long period, can be accommodated. Having arranged with [illegible] forest instruments, he will arrange to [illegible] and will contract. Having arranged with [illegible] Wilmington Amateur Brass Band [illegible] with the Piano.

He will give a Weekly lecture [illegible] with the Piano.

Oct. 15. 4-tf

Married,

In this town on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. Evans D. Williams, printer, to Miss Lucy I. McCollum, all of this town.

In Bladen county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Jacob A. Evans of Brunswick co., to Miss Mary Ann Sikes of Bladen.

Died,

At his residence in this county, on the 5th inst., after a short but painful illness, William E. Bunting, Esq., aged about 24 years.

The deceased was a gentleman of warm and ardent impulses, faithful and undeviating in his friendship and attachments. He has been stricken down upon the very threshold of life—in the blush of manhood, and with a future radiant in the promise of coming usefulness just opening before him. Truly the ways of Providence are inscrutable! His absence will leave an aching void in the circle of his relatives and friends; but upon his aged parents, his devoted brothers, and upon his youthful disconsolate widow, the blow has fallen with crushing violence.—*Com.*

At Harrison's Creek, in this County, after a protracted illness of six weeks, Mrs. Susan Ramsey, consort of Mr. Walter Ramsey, aged 46 years. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for the last 17 years of her life, and was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance, for her many virtues. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn their irreparable loss.—*Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 11—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown with mdse.

Oct. 12—Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdse.

Schr. E. H. Rowley, Rogers, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdse.

Brig Buena Vista, Wines, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Martha, Teal, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdse.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

13.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, May, from Charleston, with 50 passengers.

Ard Bark White Cloud, Mitchell, from Boston for Mobile, to Robt. G. Rankin. Left Boston on 22d Sept., and on 30th in Lat. 31 10, Lon. 71, wind gradually increased to a hurricane from S. S. E.; heavy and an irregular sea running; knocked her on her beam ends, starting every thing on deck; and for the preservation of life, vessel and cargo, the masts were cut away, when she righted. On the 10th, took another gale from S. S. E., losing sails, &c., when she bore away, for Wilmington.

Oct. 15—Schr. Adele, Applegate, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdse.

Schr. Julia M. Hallock, Anderson, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Elizabethtown, to T. C Worth.

14—Schr. Isabella Thompson, Batchelor, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss

14.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

CLEARED.

Oct. 12—Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharp, for Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss; with 96,185 feet lumber.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Harmon, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 20 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1750 do. turpentine, 198 bales cotton, 15 tcs. rice.

Schr. Louisine, Barker, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores and cotton.

Steamer Rowan, Barbery, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with one boat in tow.

U. S. Mail Steamer, C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 58 passengers.

Oct. 13.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

13.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, May, for Charleston, with 96 passengers.

Schr. H. N. Gambrill, White, for Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss; with 49,371 feet lumber, 3 bbls. 1 box mdze.

Schr. Leopold O'Donnell, Hofeldt, for Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss; with 64,379 feet lumber.

Oct. 14—Schr. Cataract, Hulse, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 3 bbls. and 7 boxes dried fruit, 9 bales sheeting, 52 tons old iron, 271 bbls. spirits turpentine, 164 do. rosin, 56,604 feet lumber.

14.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Seerett, for Charleston, with 100 passengers.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned from trading for a certain Constable Receipt, given by Lott Croom to J. C. Hartz for $75, dated in October, 1851, and the said Croom is hereby forwarned from paying said receipt to any person but myself. W. S. LARKINS, Adm'r.
October 12, 1852—5-2t of J. C. Hartz.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of the State for an Act of incorporation for King Soloman's Lodge & Masonic Academy, located at Long Creek, New Hanover County, N. C.
Oct. 12, 1852 5-1t

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing forty-eight hundred Acres of finely Timbered land, situate on Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation—but accessible at all seasons of the year to small vessels and flat-boats. Three thousand acres of the above lands have been boxed and worked for thre years. On the premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary out-buildings. There are thre hundred acres of cleared land under fence, well adapted to the staple productions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL MILL SEAT, with a mill frame ready for raising, convenient to an abundance of Timber. In addition to all these advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in this section of country; and its nearness to as good a turpentine market as the State affords, enhances the value of this location so well adapted to the vicinity of a rapidly improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned at Conwayboro', S. C., where all applications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention. TOM. F. GILLESPIE.
Oct. 15, 1852 5-tlj
Newbernian, Goldsboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly 'till 1st January.

EDUCATION.

THE SIXTH Semi-annual Session of my School will commence on the first Monday in November next, an close on the last Friday in March.

Punctual attendance on the first day of the session is requested. WM. ROBINSON.
Wilmington Oct. 15 1852 5-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will be held in this place on Thursday, the 11th day of November next. JAS. S. GREEN, Sec'y.
Wilmington, Oct. 12, 1852 31-tm
☞ Register and Standard, Raleigh; Patriot and Telegraph, Goldsboro'; Southerner, Tarboro'; and Patriot, Weldon, will copy the above.

NOW IN TRANSIT, and hourly expected to arrive:—
125 bbls. Mess Pork,
10 do. do. Beef,
10 half bbls. Fulton Market Beef, *extra*,
10 bbls. Mercer Potatoes,
10 hhds. Molasses;
30 bbls. and 5 hhds. Sugar,
75 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. Bacon Sides,
20 kegs and 5 bbls. Lard,
20 firkins Butter,
75 boxes Cheese,
20 bbls. Crackers and Pilot Bread,
10 bbls. Vinegar,
15 bbls. Sperm and Lard Oil,
10 cases Brogans,
3 do. Negro Cloths,
2500 Gunny Bags,
300 Spirts Turpentine Barrels.
ALSO.—Smoked Beef, Pickled Tongues, old English Dairy Cheese, Porter, Liquors, Wines and Cigars; and a variety of other articles; which, together with a large Stock of goods, now in Store, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, are offered for sale by
Oct. 12 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SEED RYE AND PEAS. 75 bushels Seed Rye; 75 do. Cow Peas. For sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
October 14th, 1852.

HERRINGS AND MACKEREL. 75 bbls. Halifax Herrings; 50 whole and half bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

W. H. M'KOY. J. H. ROBERTS.
M'KOY & ROBERTS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
[illegible]
Wilmington, October 6th, 1852.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1852.

Bacon—The stock of N. C. is about fair, and prices remain as last reported, with some receipts per railroad. The stock of Western is good, and sales from store, in lots to suit, at quotations.

Cotton—Sale of a small lot a few days since at 8 cents per lb. for ordinary quality. A good article would command higher rates.

Corn—There have been no receipts of Corn for several weeks past, and the old stock has been considerably reduced. The demand is good, and the article would meet with ready sale at 60 cents per bushel.

Flour—There is a good stock of all brands of Flour now on market, and sales have been made from store during the week, in quantity and quality, at quotations.

Hay.—There have been no receipts, and the article is scarce and in demand. On Monday, 90 bales, New York make sold, at auction, at prices ranging from 90 cents to $1 40 per 100 lbs.; 50 bales at private sale, at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Lard.—The stock in store is sufficient for demand and sales at quotations.

Molasses.—No receipts, and store rates have advanced to 25 cts. for hhds., and 27 a 30 cents per gallon, in bbls.

Naval Stores—Turpentine has again advanced in prices and the sales since last Thursday's report have been as follows:

	Barrels.	Soft.
Thursday evening	1,040	$3 00 a $3 10
Friday	880	3 10 a 3 15
Saturday	350	3 15
Monday	130	3 15
Tuesday	1,580	3 15
Wednesday	170	3 15
Thursday morning	34	3 15

The sales of the week closing this morning reach about 4,184 barrels, at the above prices for soft, and half price for hard; the latter article closing this morning at $1 70 per bbl. for a small lot. The market closes firm, with a good demand.

Spirits Turpentine has generally ruled firm at 45 cents per gallon, with sales of about 476 bbls. during the week. Buyers are, however, offering a cent less, but we hear of no sales under quoted prices. The market is in rather an unsettled state, and there have been no sales made public since Monday. Rosin.—Transactions in Rosin have reached only about 1560 bbls., mostly No. 3, at $1 10 for large bbls.; No. 2 at $1 25, and No. 1 at $2 a $2 25 per bbl. Stock diminishing, and prices firm. Tar arrives sparingly, and sales quick of all that has been received, at $2 per bbl.

Timber.—We refer to our table for the range of prices.—The market is rather dull, at present prices, and sales have consequently been light. The receipts have, however, also been light—only a few rafts remain unsold.

Freights—Are somewhat scarce, in consequence of a number of vessels having been lately taken up, and the light receipts of produce from the interior. Prices are, however, without change See table.

Pork.—Northern—The stock on market is getting rather light, but prices remain as quoted last week.

Peas.—The stock is very light, and only a small lot received this week, which are selling from store at $1 per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Flour for shipment $4 87½ per barrel. Sales to the trade at $4 37½ a 4 75 for common and extra brands. 500 barrels Western was made last evening, for export, at $4 31¼. Southern Red Wheat 95 a 96c. Old Penn. Red 97 per bushel. Southern Rye 80c., which is a further advance. Whiskey 24½ cents.

NEWBERN, Oct. 11.—Turpentine—Sales of old dip at $3 40 a 3 45. Virgin dip at $3 50. Scrape at $2 10. Tar $2 10. Corn 48 a 50 cents per bushel. Meal at 70 a 72½ cents per bushel. Bacon hams at 12½ to 14 cents per lb. Lard 13c. per lb Sweet Potatoes at 30c. per bushel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton is firm and tending upward. Sales of 800 bales at 10¼ a 10¼ cts. for middling uplands, and 10¾ a 12½ cents for Orleans. Wheat $1 04 per bushel. Corn 71 a 72c. for unsound, and 73½c. for mixed. Mess Pork $17 75, prime do. $15 50. Lard 11½ a 12c. Havana Sugar 5¼ a 5¾c. Havana Molasses 22 a 23c. Rio Coffee 8½ a 9c., and Java do. 11c. Sales of 500 bbls. Turpentine at $4 12 a 4 25. Whiskey 23 a 23½ cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Flour.—Holders of Howard st. brands were asking $4 87. buyers offering $4 31 per bbl.—Nothing done in City Mills. Rye flour $4, and corn meal $3 80 a $3 62 per bbl. Sales red wheat at 90 a 94c.; white do 93c. to $1 10 per bush., as to quality. Rye 75c. per bu. White Corn 63c., and yellow do. 70 a 71c. per bush. Oats 35 a 36c. per bush. Rio Coffee 8¼ a 9¼c. per lb. Lard 11¼ a 12c. per lb, in bbls. and kegs. Whiskey 24 a 25c. per gall.

[illegible] VILLE, Oct. 12.—[illegible]—Considerable [illegible] at [illegible]

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.30	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	.6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.00		45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	65
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a	9 00

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombecounty, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Waynecounty.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoircounty.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,

Of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common bretherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

"It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the *Independant Democrat*," by Rev. Mr Foss.—*Union Democrat, Jan. 14th*, 1852.

GREELY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but LAST OF ALL FOR SCOTT. Scott is a VAIN CONCEITED COXCOMB of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epauletts, and if he should be elected President, he would TEAR the whig party into tatters IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."—HORACE GREELY.

WEED'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, THERE IS WEAKNESS IN ALL HE SAYS OR DOES ABOUT THE Presidency.—Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a GRATUITOUS LETTER, making himself a candidate, IN WHICH ALL SORTS OF UNWISE THINGS WERE SAID TO RETURN AND PLAGUE HIS FRIENDS IF HE SHOULD BE A CANDIDATE. And since that time, WITH A FATUITY WHICH SEIZES UPON MEN WHO GET BEWILDERED IN GAZING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING HIS PEN TO DIM THE GLORIES ACHIEVED BY HIS SWORD."

THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.

"BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."—HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson.

"I AM PERSUADED THAT IT IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTERS AND SLAVEHOLDING STATES TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION!!!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION.

"Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happily to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

"*Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEWARD faction at the NORTH makes it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last.*—Fay. Observer, April 27, 1852.

The Meeting last Friday Night.

It is one of the misfortunes of our Whig friends that they are every now and then asking questions by way of joke, which happen to be answered in sober earnest. Our Scott neighbor has been quite jubilant in his last two or three issues over what he was pleased to consider Democratic apathy. He and his *confrere* of the Fayetteville Observer were crowing some if not more—they were very anxious to know what had become of Democratic enthusiasm in New Hanover, etc.

We wonder if they have not been answered—if the Court-house crowded to suffocation—the thrilling speeches—the gushing enthusiasm—the large procession last night have not shown them. It is among the men—the working men—the bone and sinew of the country. It has its local habitation in no little Glee Club. It depends upon no boys with canes kicking up a bobbery. The young men and the old men were there, and eloquent and sensible addresses were made by representatives of the various callings and professions of the people.

Mr. A. T. McCallum, a promising and talented young Democrat led off in a very well timed and appropriate speech, exposing the course of the opposite party in its abandonment of all its distinctive principles and its present scramble for the spoils under the lead of a military chieftain—unfit for the office to which he aspires, and dangerous to the rights of the people whose support is asked for him. Mr. McC. was frequently applauded and acquitted himself very satisfactorily.

Eli W. Hall, Esqr., was next called upon and made one of the best speeches we have heard for a long time. For about an hour he kept his audience, either convulsed by laughter, or enchained in fixed and breathless attention. His picture of Gen. Scott's "blarneying" and inconsistent course towards the foreign voters was irresistible; he exposed his total want of civil qualifications and showed conclusively that his past course, his present position, all his associations and connections were such as to repel any Southern man from his support.

Hon. W. S. Ashe was enthusiastically called for and responded in some brief but telling remarks.—He stated a fact of which Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, a Whig Congressman from this State, had informed him. Mr. Caldwell had heard that two sets of documents were sent out by the Scott central committee at Washington—one set intended for the South charging Gen. Pierce with being a Free Soiler—another set intended for the North proving him to be a strong pro-Slavery man. He went to the room himself—he saw the two sets of documents with his own eyes—he was convinced—he cannot support Scott—he cannot affiliate with a party that resorts to such means to carry its point. These documents are sent out under the frank of Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Edward Stanly of North Carolina. Mr. Ashe was warmly and heartily cheered throughout.

J. L. Holmes, Esq., was next called upon, and concluded the speaking of the evening in a very spirited manner. He read and commented upon the article from the Elyria Courier of the 27th of July, showing conclusively the relative positions of the two parties and candidates at the North, and the game that was being played by Gen. Scott's friends in that section. Mr. Holmes talked well and feelingly.

The Club adjourned to meet again at the "Old Tilly house," in "Newtown," on Tuesday evening next. After the adjournment, a procession was formed, preceded by a band of music, and the route taken through some of the principal streets.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman.

We understand that this gentleman has written a letter to the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, defining his position, and setting forth with marked ability the reasons why he cannot and will not support Scott, and why he can and will support Pierce and King. Mr. Clingman will unquestionably do good and active service in the campaign now progressing.

DEATH OF HON. W. H. HAYWOOD.—The [illegible] distinguished gentleman died at the residence of [illegible] Raleigh on Thursday morning last. His disease was cancer of the tongue, which began to develope itself in July last. He went to Philadelphia, but was informed that his case was hopeless and incurable. The disease made rapid progress, and in a few weeks he died, in the 51st year of his age.

Mr. Haywood had filled many offices of public trust, and enjoyed a wide-spread and deserved reputation as an acute and able lawyer. By his death, North Carolina loses one of her most talented sons.

We devote a considerable portion of our space this week to extracts showing the relative position and civil qualifications of Gens. Pierce and Scott. We publish the resolutions introduced into the United States Senate in 1839 by John C. Calhoun, and advocated and supported by Franklin Pierce. Gen. Pierce's speech we will finish to-morrow. The resolutions and the remarks of Mr. Pierce speak for themselves. The letter of Mr. White asking the recall of Gen. Scott from Florida shows the *conciliatory* character of that officer who is now held up as a model of diplomatic tact and civil gentleness.

☞ The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 6th with 121 passengers, and Liverpool dates to 25th ult. Her markets will be found under the appropriate head. Lord Hardinge has been appointed to the office of Commander-in-chief of the British army, left vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke's funeral is to take place as soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament. He will be buried by the side of Lord Nelson in St. Paul's.

The Steamer Panama had arrived at Southhampton from Chagres, with $1,500.000 in gold and the ship Swift was on her way with $1.000.000. The imports of gold from Australia for the week preceding the sailing of the Asia had amounted to over $330,000.

Louis Napoleon, whilst on a visit to Lyons, in responding to the cry of the people, is reputed to have said: "The cry of 'Vive l'Empereur' affects my heart more than my pride. I am the servant of the country, and have but one object in view, which is to re-establish her in glory and prosperity. It is difficult for me to know under what name I can best act. If, however, the humble title of President will enable me to accomplish this desirable result, I do not want it changed to that of Emperor."

The King of Holland, in his speech to the Chambers, says that he has accepted the invitation of the government of the United States to join in an effort to open negotiations with Japan.

Advices from St. Helena states that the American brig Mary Adeline got into the river Congo and was attacked by 3,000 natives. The English brig of war Dolphin went to her assistance, and poured a fire of shot and shell on the assailants, who fled, and the brig was thus rescued.

More "Blarney."

Gen. Scott made another speech at Madison, Indiana, on the 4th inst., which concluded with the following beautiful piece of blarney, intended to catch the foreign vote. That "rich brogue" comes in play again. Gen. Scott would like to enlist the Irish and Germans to vote for him for the presidency, although in '47 he instructed his recruiting officers not to enlist foreigners, as they were *not to be trusted*.

"I have also heard several times since I landed on your shores, the rich brogue of the Irish, and the foreign accent of the German citizens. They are welcome to my ear, for they remind me of many a well fought and hard won field, on which I have been well supported by the sons of Germany and of Ireland, and never shall I cease to be grateful to that portion of my countrymen for the aid they have rendered us—the native born citizens—on the field of battle. Receive then, my countrymen, the warm thanks of an old soldier's heart for the welcome extended him this day, and may God bless you all."

HAVANA LOTTERY, SEPT. 9TH.—Capt. Sterret has handed us a copy of the drawing of this lottery, which will be found hanging up in our office for the information of ticket holders.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—In the last issue of the Wilmington Herald, there is paraded a copy of a letter, addressed to George W. Washburn, Editor of the Elyria Courier, an abolition Scott Whig paper, and which was signed by Mr. J. L. Holmes and myself. The Editor of the Herald, in his remarks on this letter, is correct in supposing that our purpose in writing, was to obtain "thorough information of the position of the Whig party." It has been admitted that Truman Smith and Fitzhenry Warren, the active members of the Whig National Committee, were daily sending from Washington, fabricated accounts of an entirely opposite character—tho e for the North representing Gen. Pierce to be a pro-slavery man; those for the South, assailing him as an abolitionist. I was solicitous to expose this miserable conspiracy to cheat the honest voters of the country; and nothing, I well knew, could do that so effectually, as a *knowledge of the position of the Whig party at the North*.

I had seen a copy of the Elyria Courier of the 27th July last, containing an address of a Whig Committee urging the abolition Whigs of Ohio to vote for Scott, on the grounds that he was with them in their views and feelings; and if elected, his administration would be under their influence and control; but if Pierce should be elected, it would be a triumph of the South over Freesoilism.

It was the desire to obtain the possession of several copies of that paper, printed on the 27th of July, which induced us to send the letter in question; and if they could have been obtained, the Editor of the Herald is also correct in supposing they would have been freely circulated; but I have been disappointed. If the numbers were sent "*as particularly requested*," they were probably sent to the organ of the Scott and Graham Club, who dares not shew them to the public; and who knows, that the sole hope of electing Scott lies in the game of deception now being played.

As to what the Editor of the Herald says about my course being "at variance with elevated and high minded principle," I take an equally public method of pronouncing such remarks false, slanderous, and at variance with truth and honesty of purpose.

DAN. DICKSON.

October 8th, 1852.

Infamous Electioneering.

Will Greeley remark this?—It was reported by the whigs in lying despatches to the N. Y. Tribune, and other eastern papers, that Gen. Scott had paid the widow of the German killed by the explosion of the cannon on his reception here, $400. The same story was circulated in this city, and that the whigs had raised in addition about the same amount. But the truth in this instance is really stranger than fiction, just whig like, for this morning we were called upon by the German friends of the widow for aid, as she was *actually in great need*. This is one of the most infamous and heartless proceedings on record. A base lie was not only manufactured for political purposes, but it prevented many from aiding her immediate necessities, supposing that there was at least some truth in whig stories on so melancholy an occasion. But the reality, startling as it is, turns out to be that the widow and her household of little children were in actual want, while the base fabrications were circulating over the country for the meanest electioneering purposes. We hope the democrats will at once step forward and do that which whiggery has failed to do. Shame upon such scoundrelism.

Ohio Statesman, Sept. 28.

GEN. PIERCE'S BRAVERY.—The Baltimore *Sun*, neutral, says: The malicious charges of cowardice on the part of Gen. Pierce, have been fully disapproved. Brigadier General W. S. Harney, who served so bravely in the Mexican war, in a letter, says:

"I bear testimony to the statesmanlike ability, and the noble, generous, brave and gallant character of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire."

A DEFECT IN THE GERMAN [illegible] from a decision of [illegible] a case of the trustees of the [illegible] formed Church v. the Rev. [illegible] the Germans have but one [illegible] and "plurality," and that [illegible] from the context which of these [illegible]

[illegible] Pierce and King Club [illegible] cy of Wilmington met [illegible] Court-House. On motion of [illegible] Grady was requested to take the chair—Mr. Hall, the President, being selected as one of the speakers for the occasion. Mr. Dickson also moved—which motion was unanimously adopted by the meeting—that Mr. Rob't Gill be added to the list of Vice Presidents; and that Messrs. R. J. Gill, Elkanah Allen, F. McMillan, Jacob Bonsold, J. A. Sanders, G. Houston and R. J. Jones, to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. T. M'Callum being loudly called for, favored the meeting at some length with remarks relative to the position of the two great parties of the country. He was frequently interrupted by the applause of the meeting. He planted himself upon the Democratic platform, which he conclusively proved through the course of his speech, *was the platform of the constitution of the country*.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., being next called, spoke at full length. None who has ever before heard that "bright particular star" in the galaxy of Democratic speakers, would expect less than he acquitted himself handsomely. He spoke of the electioneering blarney of the chief of the Whig party, and his *mum* course before and at the very time the Convention which nominated him was in session; that now he (Gen. Scott) was going through the Northwestern portion of the country, making speeches in favor of himself—showing his bright button, his shining epauletts, and bobbing his feather, etc; and that the only recommendation he had to offer to the people, was that he was a great general—a successful military chieftain, &c. Mr. Hall then passed a high eulogium upon our gallant standard bearers—Pierce and King, and at the conclusion of his remarks, read a beautiful little Democratic rallying song, of which the following is the chorus:

So, boys, bring out the standard-sheet,
And let the welkin ring,
We're bound to give the Whigs defeat
With gallant Pierce and King!

The Hon. W. S. Ashe—that glorious old champion of our party who has so often charged successfully the arrayed forces of Whiggery, was next called to the stand, but excused himself by stating that he was too unwell then, but that he would at any other time favor his fellow-citizens with his views of the two candidates for the Presidency.

After Mr. Ashe had taken his seat, J. L. Holmes, Esq., being loudly called for, explained himself in regard to the Washburn correspondence—alluded to the efforts of the Herald—the Scott organ of this town—to make political capital out of it; that his object was to procure, if possible, the Northern face of Gen. Scott; and that the Elyria Courier was the medium through which he expected to expose the dishonest and deceptive manner in which the Scott leaders throughout the country were conducting the campaign; but that his efforts had not been successful; he had, however, procured one copy of the above named paper, from which he read several extracts to prove that Gen. Scott was in favor of the amelioration of slavery, "even to extermination."

After the speaking had ended, the President of the Club, E. W. Hall, Esq., stated that at the suggestion of a number of gentlemen, there would be a meeting of the Club at the house known as the "old Tilly house," on next Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

At the adjournment of the meeting, three cheers were given for Pierce and King, and three for the speakers. A procession was then formed, and marched down Princess to Second, and down Second to Market st., where the crowd dispersed in the very best feeling.

A. J. GRADY, Pres. pro tem.

J. I. M'CALLUM, }
F. N. WADDILL, } Sect's.
D. E. BUNTING, }
W. W. PRICE, }

Telling Tales out of School.

We never could have supposed that Fanny Fern would have been guilty of the following traitorous effusion:

"Everybody is having a vacation *except editors*."

Boston Post.

I should like to have the editor who wrote that, look me in the face, answer the following "catechise," and then DARE *whine* after *that* lashion! Who gets tickets to all the Siamese boys, fat girls, white negroes, learned pigs, whistling canaries, circuses, concerts and theaters? Who has a free pass to railroad celebrations, water excursions, balloon ascensions, political fights, Webster dinners, Kossuth suppers, and "great rejection" meetings? Who has the first great *squash* of the season? who feeds on *annonymous* pears and nectarines, strawberries, grapes, peaches, and melons? Who gets a slice of wedding cake every time a couple makes *fools* of themselves? and who has "*pi*" in his office year *in* and year *out*? Who has all the big and lesser literary lights, male and female, constantly revolving round him? Who amasses a magnificent library free gratis for nothing? (save a puff or two). Who gets pretty bouquets when he's sick, from his lady contributors? "Vacation," forsooth? don't talk to me. I know all about it. The first gentleman I *ever* saw was an "editor." I've been acquainted with 'em ever since I was knee high to a huckleberry.

FANNY FERN.

From the Newark Eagle.

The Wrong Passenger Walked Up.

Permit me Mr. Editor, to relate an incident that came under my observation during a recent trip on the Erie Railroad. In consequences of an accident, (the locomotive running off the track) we were detained several hours, at a place called Narodsburg, in Sullivan county. During this detention, the subject of the Presidential election came, up, and the merits and demerits of the Whig and Democratic candidates were freely discussed. A Democrat present as one of his arguments in favor of Frank. Pierce alluded to his indisposition for public honors, and referred to the resignation of the much conveted and honorable post of United States Senator as evidence. He further urged his claims on the score of his disinterested and self-sacrificing patriotism, as evinced in his volunteering as a private to fight his country's battles in Mexico.

In reply to this a Whig presented asserted that the resignation of the Senatorship was caused by the *intemperance* of General Pierce, and that in consequence his friends prevailed upon him to quit the Senate and and leave Washington. He furthermore asserted that General Pierce was but in one battle in Mexico, and at the commencement of that he fainted from fair, and fell into a ditch out the reach of the enemy's guns.

No sooner had these assertions been made than a man stepped up and said, "Stranger, I don't know who you are, or what you are, or where you are from, but, Sir, I say that any man who asserts that Frank Pierce is a drunkard or a coward, is a liar. Sir, said he, I live in Concord; Frank Pierce is my neighbor, and I know what you say to be a lie; I can bring hundreds of Whigs who know him personally, who will join me in denouncing your slanders, and furthermore, said he, when volunteers were called for to go to Mexico, twenty-eight men volunteered from Concord. Among those names was that of Franklin Pierce and William Messer—the latter is my name. I marched with him to the City of Mexico and back, and after what I have seen and suffered with him, I can't stand patiently by and hear him called a coward; my tongue would cleave to the roof of my mouth were I to do so; and I say further, that it is a disgrace to any American citizen to be guilty of the vile slander." Said he: "Go with me to Concord, and I'll show you the hat worn by Gen. Pierce at the National Bridge when we were attacked by the Guerillas. Through that passed two balls when he led his men to the charge and his escape from death was miraculous." The effect of the rejoinder was electric. Three cheers went up for the patriotic and brave Mexican volunteers, Pierce and Messer, and the Whig defamer shrank off, abashed and confounded.

It would have done you good, Mr. Editor, to have seen the firey eye and beaming countenance of this son of the "Granite State," as with honest indignation, he defended his own and the good name of his absent friend, and the friend of the people—Frank. Pierce.—Said he, "Gentlemen, you must excuse me for this exhibition of feeling, but I can't stand silently by and hear Gen. Pierce called a drunkard and coward, when I know its utter falsity."

The London Times of the 15th ult. contains [illegible] graphical sketch of the late Duke of Wellington, [illegible] copy [illegible] pence, (ten cents.) [illegible]

[illegible] Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with the view to their alteration, or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution; insulting to the States interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instruiment to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the several States; and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful; or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the union of these States rest on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys the equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporative capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strenghen, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise all the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burthens of the Goverment.

Speech of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, on Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions.

MR. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, rose and said: The Senate had come at length to the ground on which this contest was to be determined. The District of Columbia was now emphatically the battlefield of the Abolitionists, and the resolution immediately under consideration, with, perhaps, some modification in phraseology, would present the true issue here and to the country—an issue which would raise, not a mere question of expediency, but one of a much higher character, in which the public faith is directly involved.

That my position, said Mr. Pierce, may be distinctly understood, some explanation is perhaps due to the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, especially as there is a manifest disposition in certain quarters, to pervert our votes and misrepresent our motives.

I have given to the resolutions all the consideration which I am capable of bestowing, and have listened to the debate which they have elicited with interest and profound attention.

If the grave objections suggested on the other side were sustained by an examination of the resolutions themselves, or a course of sound argumentation, they would ensure my opposition. What are they? The first that reached my ear was, that they contain latent nullification. I have waited to hear the particular resolution, sentence or phrase pointed out in which this heresy is supposed to be concealed, and I have waited in vain. Having then, assertion on one side, and what appears to me to be a plain reading of the resolutions and the frank and unqualified declaration of the mover on the other, I must be excused if I do not take the alarm.

We have next eloquent disquisitions upon the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. To every sentiment uttered upon these subjects I yield my cordial assent; but why introduced on this particular occasion, I have been at a loss to determine.—Would any man here abridge the liberty of speech, or assail the liberty of the press? I take it not: Is there anything in the resolution to sanction the invasion of either? Not a syllable. That these are privileges most dear to every American is freely admitted by all. Why such a variety of changes have been rung upon them in this debate, others may determine. It is not my province to judge of motives, man sha l make up an issue upon a subject for me. I OPPOSE THE ABOLITIONISTS, FOR THE VERY REASON THAT I ENTERTAIN A SACRED REGARD FOR THESE IN COMMON WITH ALL OTHER RIGHTS SECURED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

But it is fur her urged against the resolutions, (said Mr. Pierce,) that they are mere abstractions. Sir, it is quite immaterial what name you apply to them; sufficient is it that they meet the case; that they encounter the Abolitionists upon sound and tenable ground, and furnish a conclusive answer to his importunites. To say that the petitions refer only to this District, and that the principles asserted in the preceding resolutions are consequently without application, is perfectly idle. It is impossible to read a single number of the leading abolition periodicals without perceiving that object reaches far beyond this District, and stops at no point short of emancipation in the States. And yet, sir, I repeat that you would find few intelligent Abolitions, who would assert that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States; but admitting the want of power, here, they hold it their duty as individuals, to persevere in the cause. Regarding the institution of slavery as morally wrong, or sinful if you please, they consider themselves as citizens of the Union responsible for its continuance, wherever it may exist within our borders. This feeling has its origin, to some extent, IN A MISAPPREHENSION OF THE STRUCTURE OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND THIS ERROR THE PRECEDING RESOLUTIONS ARE CALCULATED TO CORRECT. They assert, in effect, that the citizen of New Hampshire is no more responsible, morally or politically, for the existence and continuance of this domestic institution in Virginia or Maryland, than he would be for the existence of any similar institution in France or Persia. Why? BECAUSE THESE ARE MATTERS OVER WHICH THE STATES, RESPECTIVELY, WHEN DELEGATING A PORTION OF THEIR POWERS, TO BE EXERCISED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, RETAINED THE WHOLE AND EXCLUSIVE CONTROL, AND FOR WHICH THEY ARE ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Now, let these doctrines be universally understood and admitted, and you take one great step towards satisfying the conscience of honest but misguided people, in one section of the country, and quieting the irritation, for which there has been too much cause, in the other. This we have attempted to do. We are bound to go further, and frankly declare to these petitioners that so long as slavery shall continue in Virginia and Maryland, it is in vain for them to expect its abolition here; that we are FORBIDDEN TO LEGISLATE UPON THIS SUBJECT, UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES, BY OBLIGATIONS HARDLY INFERIOR TO THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF: THAT CONGRESS CANNOT ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THIS DISTRICT, AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE INHABI[illegible] [illegible] A GROSS BREACH OF [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] day to day, how is it possible for [illegible] that must have been the understanding of both par-

[illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]